

# United Nations

## Daily Highlights

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### T U E S D A Y   H I G H L I G H T S

- + Security Council unanimously welcomes decision by Secretary-General to send a technical team to Liberia to prepare for establishment of United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) and approves sending as soon as possible a 30-member advance team of military observers.
- + Co-Chairmen of International Conference on Former Yugoslavia, in report to Secretary-General, say effective Implementation Force will be vital for achieving objectives of peace agreement in Bosnia and Herzegovina; they meet separately with Bosnian leaders in Geneva.
- + Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Assistant Secretary-General of Organization of American States renew appeal for humanitarian aid for Haiti; say appeal in March drew weak response.
- + Inclusion of women in South Africa's multi-party negotiations and proposed legislative changes hold hope for end to gender inequities of apartheid system, speaker told meeting to commemorate the International Day of Solidarity with Women of South Africa yesterday.
- + United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization establishes Educational Development Centre in Mogadishu, first of seven such centres to be set up in Somalia by end of 1994.

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The Security Council this afternoon unanimously welcomed the decision by the Secretary-General to send a technical team to Liberia to gather and evaluate information relevant to the proposed establishment of a United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL). It did so by adopting resolution 856 (1993).

The Council also approved the dispatch to Liberia as soon as possible of an advance team of 30 military observers to participate in the work of the Joint Cease-fire Monitoring Committee, with a mandate to expire in three months. It also looked forward to the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed establishment of UNOMIL, with a detailed estimate of the cost and

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scope of the operation, and ways to ensure coordination between UNOMIL and the peace-keeping forces of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

The Council called upon all parties to the conflict to respect and implement the cease-fire provided for in the Peace Agreement signed on 25 July 1993 at Cotonou, Benin, and to cooperate fully with the advance mission and ensure the safety of all United Nations personnel and all other peace-keeping and humanitarian personnel within Liberia.

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An effective Implementation Force is essential to ensure the success of a peace agreement for Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on Former Yugoslavia stress in a report to the Secretary-General, dated 5 August 1993, on the latest round of negotiations in Geneva. The early dispatch of a force established or charged by the United Nations with assisting in implementing all key elements of such an agreement would itself offer the greatest chance of achieving the settlement objectives. "Peace now is imperative," the report concluded, "but to ensure that it is not peace at any price, the world must pay the price of a serious and successful implementation period."

In the report, the Co-Chairmen, Thorvald Stoltenberg and Lord Owen, also pointed out that once a Constitutional Agreement for a Union of Republics of Bosnia and Herzegovina was reached, the Implementation Force would begin overseeing the separation of forces and the withdrawal of heavy weapons, facilitating the reopening of routes and the free movement of people. It would then move on to progressive demilitarization of the entire country.

It was also envisaged that the Implementation Force would have its responsibilities phased out and withdraw once free and fair elections were held, not later than two years after the signing of the Agreement.

The Co-Chairmen warned, however, that it might not be possible to negotiate a permanent solution in Sarajevo itself. Time may be needed during which the three Republics envisaged at present would learn to live and cooperate together. In the meantime, they suggested, the Security Council and the international community might consider the applicability of a temporary solution intended to last one or more years.

In a separate development, a United Nations spokesman said today that the Co-Chairmen of the Yugoslav peace talks met this morning with Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic and discussed with him the presence of Serbian troops on Mount Igman outside Sarajevo. They also met with Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic and would meet later in the day with Bosnian Croat leader Mate Boban. It was possible, the spokesman said, that three-way talks would be held tonight or tomorrow, depending on developments in Geneva and in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Jan Eliasson, and Ambassador Christopher Thomas, Assistant Secretary-General of the Organization of American States (OAS), today appealed to the international community to respond to the urgent humanitarian needs of the people of Haiti. Conditions in Haiti had "continued to deteriorate", they stated, and an appeal launched in March for \$62.7 million for health care, nutrition, water supply, food aid, agriculture and sanitation, had so far elicited a very weak response from donors.

Mr. Eliasson and Ambassador Thomas said they were encouraged by the signing of the Governors Island Agreement of 3 July, between the President of Haiti, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, and the Commander-in-Chief of the country's Armed Forces, Lieutenant-General Raoul Cédras. However, Mr. Eliasson and Ambassador Thomas noted, it would take some time for those positive developments to be translated into real improvements in the welfare of the Haitian people.

While this renewed appeal focuses on immediate emergency needs, an emergency economic recovery programme focusing on Haiti's longer-term needs, is under way under the auspices of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

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The inclusion of women in South Africa's multi-party negotiations and the proposed repeal of gender discriminatory laws were victories for women and laid the basis for addressing the gender-based inequities in the apartheid system, a representative of the African National Congress (ANC) told a meeting held yesterday by the Special Committee against Apartheid to commemorate the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women in South Africa. She described the recent violence in the country as the "darkest hour before the dawn".

A representative of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) said 90 per cent of the violence in South Africa was orchestrated by the South African regime itself, and not by a mysterious "third force", as the international community was being led to believe.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, in a message to the gathering, said that a new South African constitution should guarantee equality and full participation for women. He urged all parties in South Africa to avoid unilateral actions and to bring an end to the violence, now that the multi-party negotiations had entered a decisive phase.

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The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has established an Educational Development Centre in Mogadishu, the

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first of a seven such centres it proposes to set up in Somalia by the end of 1994. A United Nations spokesman cited the centre as evidence of the "continuing positive developments in the country".

The Educational Centre has produced a complete set of Somali textbooks for primary school students. They are to be distributed throughout the country and to Somali refugees in camps in Kenya and Yemen. The spokesman said that UNESCO, working with a consortium of non-governmental organizations, planned to complete Somali-language textbooks for the first through fourth grades by September.

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